

EVENING CAPITAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BY THE

Capital Journal Publishing Company,
INCORPORATED

Office, 112 Court Street, Opera House Block.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
DAILY.

One year, by mail	\$6.00
Six months, by mail	3.00
Three months by mail	1.50
Per week delivered by carrier	15

WEEKLY.

One year	\$3.00
Six months	1.50
One year, if paid for in advance	1.00
Six months	.50

Note: Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Mr. T. D. Porter is our duly authorized traveling agent.

Entered as second-class matter at the Salem, Oregon, Postoffice, March 8, 1888.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1888.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressman,
HINGER HERMANN,

Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD,

Presidental Electors,
ROBERT MCLEAN,
WM. KAPUS,
C. W. FULTON,

Prosecuting Attorney Third Dist.,
H. H. HEWITT.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVES,
J. B. WALDO, Marion,
T. T. GEEB, Silverton,
J. Q. WILSON, Salem,
R. LAYMAN, Woodburn,
WM. ARMSTRONG, South Salem.

SHERIFF,
E. M. CHOISAN, Salem,
CLERK,
F. J. BABCOCK, Salem,
RECORDER,
J. B. STARR, East Salem.

TREASURER,
A. O. CONDIT, Amityville,
ASSESSOR,
A. P. BLACKBERRY, Silverton.

COMMISSIONERS,
A. H. CORNELIUS, Marion,
W. T. GRIM, Hubbard,

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
D. W. YODER, Silverton.

JUROR,
W. J. CULVER, East Salem,
COMMISSIONER,
Dr. D. C. BYLAND, Woodburn.

CONFlicting TESTIMONY.

The political canvass in this state has been active for two months, and the trouble will last several weeks longer. Able speakers on all sides have been engaged, and the matters at issue so variously presented, that the average voter is in the same state of perplexity as the country justice, after hearing both sides of a case brought before him. "I have no trouble in deciding after hearing one story told," he said, "but when two people come before me with different stories, how am I to know which is right?" How is the voter, who surrenders his judgment to the political orator, to tell whether protection is the palladium of his liberties, or whether foreign commodities should be allowed to flow in without hindrance from the customs officer? How is the man whose observation is confined to his own county, to tell whether high license is the ruinous drain of interest on the money they owe. A whole literature has been printed on this greenback doctrine, and several bright minds have been at work with a view to reconcile it with financial science. We will endeavor in a brief sketch to show what the greenbackers now aim at.

It is customary to talk of the rapid increase of wealth in this country, and to contrast the prosperity of all classes of our population with our less fortunate fellow creatures in Europe. This is ground for gratulation, no doubt, but there is another side to the question. In every city in the great northwest, loan and trust companies abound which offer money to the impecunious on proper security. This commodity is so much in demand that, we are told by a well informed eastern writer, the trust companies in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania hold farm mortgages aggregating over one billion dollars in value. Many borrowers pay from 1 to 12 per cent a month interest, but if we figure the interest on this immense indebtedness at an average of 10 per cent a year, we have to contemplate an annual drainage of \$100,000,000 from men, the majority of whom for the last three years have been devastated with floods, drought and inclement winters.

The greenbacker idea is to relieve the impoverished class of this ruinous burden by making the government the creditor. A plan is elaborated of placing a government agent at every county seat to whom applications for loans are made. He is governed by an appraisement board of three experienced business men, who view the property offered as security, and if their award is favorable the money is loaned. The public funds being used for this purpose, no profit is sought, the only charge to the borrower being the expense incurred in the transaction and a trifling assessment toward a risk fund. It is thought that 1 to 12 percent would pay all the expenses of the loan bureau.

Solid common sense is the best guide. The country goes along and our crops are gathered, without regard to the political character of our administration; so will our young people grow up and take their share in the duties of life, whether the direction of our national affairs is committed to republican or democratic hands. It is an old saying that nations flourish in spite of misgovernment, and the saying of the Swedish chancellor has often been quoted, "My son, it is astonishing with how little wisdom the world is governed."

Still we cannot drift along. The various functions of government need to be administered, and this duty should be committed to honest and competent hands. It is of trifling importance to the community at large, whether the man who handles their county funds is republican or democrat, or whether the man who keeps their public records is pro or greenbacker. The people only ask that the man who performs these duties shall be faithful and fully equipped; what their political views may be are of minor importance. Viewed by this test the republicans have chosen a set of men who meet all the requirements as to honesty and capability; and the well meaning citizen who wants to cast

his vote aright, need trouble himself no further about high tariff or low tariff, about prohibition or high license, but just deposit a republican ballot in the box, and he can retire to rest that night with the pleasing conviction that he has done his duty, and sink to sleep with the comforting assurance that the country is safe.

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

ED. CAPITAL JOURNAL: I am glad to see that this wearisome tariff discussion is to be relieved with an excursion into the finance question, during the remainder of the campaign. I am a recent subscriber to your paper, but find that you discuss political matters with fairness and often to the profit of your readers. What I want to know is why greenbacks would not be a good circulating medium, and why it would not be right to substitute paper as a currency for our present gold and silver coinage? The wear and shrinkage of the royal metals is said to be considerable, and a man, when he has to spend money, does not want to make a silver mine of his pockets. As I understand it, the greenbackers oppose the use of gold and silver as a currency; why is this not a sound doctrine?

D. M. A.

AMUMSVILLE, May 17th.

Paper money, redeemable in gold or silver, is in use by all commercial nations, and, as a currency, is not only sound but convenient. But the greenbackers want to make it irredeemable. That is to say, the ten or the hundred dollar bank bill is not to be held as a promissory note, payable on demand, but by the flat of the government, endowed with intrinsic value. The greenbacker plan is to hold the entire property of the country, real and personal, as security for its paper issue; and with this secure basis, to set the treasury presses a-going, and run off paper money enough to satisfy the wants of all.

This is very absurd, of course, but the idea was formulated with the intention of relieving the rapidly growing west, (particularly the farmers,) of the ruinous drain of interest on the money they owe. A whole literature has been printed on this greenback doctrine, and several bright minds have been at work with a view to reconcile it with financial science. We will endeavor in a brief sketch to show what the greenbackers now aim at.

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Democratic State Ticket.

For Presidential Electors,

W. F. EFFINGER,
W. R. BLYTHE,

E. R. SKIPWITH,

For Congressman,
JOHN M. GEARIN.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN BURNETT.

For Prosecuting Attorney 3d District,
G. W. BELT.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Legislators,
FRANK FELLER,

W. H. DOWNING,

T. L. DAVIDSON,

CHARLES MILLER,

W. F. DUGAN.

Sheriff,
HENRY SCHOMAKER.

Clerk,
W. L. RAY.

Recorder,
C. D. COLEMAN.

Treasurer,
G. G. VAN WAGNER.

Commissioners,
F. X. MATHIEU, L. HARDING.

School Superintendent,
JOSEPH A. SELLIWOOD.

Surveyor,
A. GOBALLET.

Assessor,
HENRY PARKER.

Coroner,
J. A. ROTAN.

STAIGER BROS.,

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LATEST STYLES!

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LOWEST PRICES!

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OF CHICAGO.

For which I am sole agent. These harness are all made from

First Class Pittsburg Leather.

Warned. The finest line of Dusty, Buggy Robes and Whips in the city. All goods I am selling at very close figures. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, I shall endeavor by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favors in the future.

E. S. LAMPERT.

A. E. STRANG,

No. 303 Commercial Street,

SALEM, OREGON.

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Tinware and Artistic Metal Work
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tablished in 1849.

Proposals For Wood.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED at the office of the secretary of state until 12 M. of May 20, 1888 for the de-
livery on or before July 15, on the capitol

of 150 cords of oak and 75 cords of fir wood.

Oak must be either green or sound body

timber cut from thrifty trees and not more

than six months cut.

Fir must be cut from live trees.

A wood must be four foot long, reasonably

right and not less than 2½ inches in

diameter.

Separate bids will be received at the same time and place for cutting into three lengths the above wood, and storing the same in the capitol building; storage to be completed by September 1st.

A bid will be opened at the above office

at 2 P. M., May 20th, 1888.

(Geo. W. McCRIDE,
Secretary of State.)

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Garland Stoves,

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